REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8579.—New Series. BOMBAY—MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,740 Tons, 221 H.P., Commander G. W. Wicks, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 17th August 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	10	Leaves Madras	23
„ Carwar	12	„ Coconada	27
„ Naraket	16	„ Vizagapatam	28
„ Alleppy	18	„ Bimlipatam	28
„ Tuticorin	18	„ Callingapatam	29
„ Colombo	19	„ Gopalpore	29
„ Galle	20	„ False Point	30
„ Negapatam	23	Arrives CALCUTTA Sept.	1

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or their Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

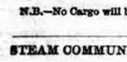
The S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th August 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	9	Leaves BUSSORAH	28
„ Kurrachee	13	„ Mahomerah	28
„ Muscat	16	„ Fao	28
„ Bunder Abbas	18	„ Bushire	30
„ Linga	20	„ Linga	Sept. 3
„ Bushire	22	„ Bunder Abbas	5
„ Fao	24	„ Muscat	6
„ Mahomerah	24	„ Gwader	8
Arrives BUSSORAH	25	„ Kurrachee	12
		Arrives BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, de-patch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th August 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th August 1876, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Including Wines	Without food
Aden	£22	£15	£4		
Suez	36	23	8		
Port Said	38	24	9		
Messina	50	34	14		
Naples	50	34	14		
Leghorn	50	34	14		
Genoa	50	34	14		
Marseilles	52	35	14-10		

Children under 8 years—free of charge. Children not above 12 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay July 1876.

EXTRA STEAMER TO ITALY.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

IN addition to the regular Steamers, Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. will despatch from Bombay their well-known and fast Steamer ASSIRIA on the 15th October next, for SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES.

This Vessel has large and comfortable accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

For passages apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

No. 9, Hummum Street.

LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons,
C. W. Pearson, Commander,
(To sail positively on the 12th August.)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck. She will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th July 1876.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS."

Desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" of "Crown" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Aug. 1876.
NEPAUL	R. Methven	R.		
		N. R.	3400	600 11th—Southampton.
SURAT	G. C. Burne	3141	530	18th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	R.		
		N. R.	3763	600 25th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 7th August 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, Captain E. J. Baker, (2,621 Tons and 450 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

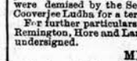
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 4th August 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 24th July 1876. Superintendent.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, to sail on the 19th August,
„ CHILDWALL HALL „ 30th September.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE, „ 11th October.



THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th July 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	.....	.....	9th August.
TRINACRIA	2167	424	.....	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
UTOPIA	1730	628	.....	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
MACEDONIA	2292	846	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 550

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 24th July 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings, 7 lbs.
7 bales grey shirtings, 8½ lbs.
5 bales grey shirtings, 11 lbs.
2 cases white shirtings.

AT 2 P.M.

The property of a gentleman no longer requiring.

A serviceable chesnut horse, 14-1½ hands high, goes in double harness.

A strong grey Pegu pony, 12 hands high.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MILL-OWNERS AND CONSUMERS OF COALS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BEST WEST HARTLEY STEAM COALS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder to close account,

About 1,000 tons the best West Hartley steam co ls.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

10 per cent deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.
NOTICE.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co will, on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of September next, at 4 P.M. proceed to sell on premises, the following immoveable property by order of the Mortgagee thereof, Eduljee Muncekjee Petwa, Esq., under power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 25th March 1875, executed by Coovarjee Ludha to secure the payment of the sum of Rs 30,000 and interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, and stables standing thereon in the occupation of the Fort Branch School and other tenants situate being and known as Lot No. 2, on the Esplanade in the City of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Bombay under No. 49, containing by admeasurement 626 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 1, (in the occupation of Jairam Sewjee, Esq.) on the east by Hornby Row, on the west by a back street, and on the south by Lot No. 3, (in the occupation of Damodhur Heerjee, Esq.) which the said premises were demised by the Secretary of State for India to the said Coovarjee Ludha for a term of 999 years from 26th August 1867.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Remington, Hore and Langley, Attornies for Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD BENGALPOORA STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises by order of administrators to the Estate of the late Beramjee Pardoonjee and on account of the Mortgagor, Amoobace, widow of Futtie Allum.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, or dwelling house thereon, situate on the West side of the old Bengalpoora street in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwer, containing in measurement about 48 2/9 square yards, assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 39 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1519, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the old Bengalpoora street, on the north by the house of Bhicajee Girdhur, and on the south by the house of Bhora Tajbhoy Bodalbhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

IN THE HIGH OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 424 of 1875.

HURIDASS TOOLSIDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant, residing at Thakoredwar Lane, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay ..... } Plaintiff.

vs.

PREMJEE NANDOO, of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant, residing at Vithalwady, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay ..... } Defendant.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above suit bearing date the Twenty-fourth day of August 1875, the following property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before A. AGNEW TURNER, Esq., Acting Assistant Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at the Office in the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August 1876, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon. All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Tooldass and Premjee Nandoo or either of them in all that piece or parcel of Land with a Bungalow and Chawl or range of Shops standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Western side of the public road leading to the Government House at Malabar Point, in the sub district of Mahalwhar, containing by admeasurement Three Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-one square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 493, 497, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 303, and bounded on the South by the property of Kevalbai Jaichund, on the West by a small passage on the East by the said public road, and on the North by a small passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Colonel Willoughby and others as tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner and at the Office of Messrs. JEFFERSON and PAYNE, Attorneys for the Plaintiff in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 15th day of July 1876.

C. AGNEW TURNER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ON MODERATE CHARGES.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, and CHRONOMETERS
REPAIRED AND CLEANED,
AT THE UNDERMENTIONED ESTABLISHMENT.
BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE,
WATCHMAKER.
ESTABLISHED 1852.
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. S.—Repairs of every description of Jewellery executed with careful and prompt attention.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GLEE SOCIETY.

A CONCERT will be given at the Town Hall on THURSDAY, the 10th August at 9 P.M. Admission by Ticket, price Rs. 2, obtainable from Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. and Messrs SOUNDY & Co.

CONDUCTOR—J. LOCKE GRAY, Esq.

HEAD READER WANTED.—Must be strictly Sober and Competent. No one need apply without a knowledge of the Business. Apply personally with Testimonials to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—FOOTBALL CLUB.—The MATCH THIS EVENING is THE FIFTEEN *VS* THE UNITED TWENTY.

Gentlemen playing for the "15" are requested to come up to time (5-30 P.M.)

Blue and White Stripes to be worn.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of August, 1876, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Church Lane, Fort, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on Thursday, the 3rd day of August 1876:—

"That the Capital of the Company be increased from Rs. 5 lacs to Rs. 8 lacs by issue of 600 NEW HALF SHARES of Rs. 500 each (every 2 shares of Rs. 500 representing one share of Rs 1,000), and 50 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each; that the said 500 Shares be first offered to the Shareholders proportionably to the number of shares held by them in the Company and such Shares as shall not be taken up by the Shareholders together with the 50 shares of Rs. 1,00 each shall be allotted or sold by the Board of Directors at their discretion; and that Calls on the said New Shares be made at such times as the Directors may consider expedient."

RUNCHORDAS NAROTAMDAS,
Secretary.

Fort, No. 2, Church Lane, Bombay, 5th August 1876.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L. S."

To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.

TO SMOKERS.

JUST TO HAND,

PER S.S. SUMATRA,

A CHOICE PARCEL OF

MANILLA

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS

No. 2,

"CAVITE" BRAND,

Extra fine quality and size. The finest production of the MANILLAS, and CHOICEST IMPORTATION of the season.

Carefully selected by Mr. NEUBERG'S

SPECIAL AGENT AT

MANILLA,

Rs. 65 per 1,000.

Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 1 CIGARS,

Rs. 90 per 1,000.

Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

SAMPLES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES,
OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY,
Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 each.
Or at reduced rates per dozen.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE FALL in STERLING EXCHANGE compels us to ADVANCE the price of the above remedy to

Rs. 6 4 CASH.

Being 10s. 6d. @ 1s. 8-2/16 per Rupee.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

DR. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE-SALVE.

A preparation of Extraordinary efficacy in the cure of SORE EYES.

Acute or Chronic granulation of the lids, Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands, Film, and weakness of vision from any cause, are almost invariably cured by its use.

Per Packet ..... Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,800,350.

FIRE PREMIUMS paid in 1875, exclusive of reinsurances £370,000.

SECURITY to Insurance Policy Holders £433,500 in Cash, besides the Subscribed Capital of one million and three-quarters sterling.

Losses and other claims promptly settled in Bombay by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

BOARD, &c. for a Single Gentleman, in a Family having a cool comfortable house in Colaba. Apply to "BACK BAY," at this Office.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT of each of the Company's Establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An Exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

MEDICINE CHESTS,
In a variety of the most useful and portable patterns—the result of long experience of the requirements of *Travellers* and *Up-country Residents*—suitable for *Individual, Family*, or *Professional* use.

PATENT MEDICINES
And Proprietary Articles of all kinds.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS
(INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS),
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

DISINFECTANTS
AND CARBOLIC ACID PREPARATIONS.

INVALID APPLIANCES,
Of every description.

PERFUMERY
AND TOILET REQUISITES,
Of every description.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS,
With every requisite for practising the Art.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,
For Chemical, Engineering, Mathematical, Meteorological Optical, and General Scientific Purposes.

SPECTACLES,
EYE-GLASSES, AND EYE-PROTECTORS.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND INSTRUMENTS.

PRICE LIST FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW EDITION. ENLARGED.
With Illustrations by the author and others.

LAYS OF IND.

BY

ALIPH CHEEM.

1ST AND 2ND SERIES, AND ADDITIONAL VERSES, COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME, CLOTH EXTRA, GILT EDGES, Rs. 6; OR POST FREE, Rs. 6-8.

THACKER, VINING & CO., BOMBAY.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

SEASON 1875-76.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Matheran Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

The entire Series now consists of over 500 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6½, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printed; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any that have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 15 per Dozen.

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THACKER, VINING & COMPANY.

THE GENUINE GRAND SQUARE

"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.

Sole Agents in Bombay, S. Rose & Co.

These Noted Pianos are guaranteed to stand the climate in any part of India. They are unrivalled for Tone, Touch Finish, and Durability.

New and Second-hand Pianofortes.

Grand Square Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, or by Collard and Collard ..... from Rs. 250 to Rs. 550
Semi-Grand Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, Collard and Collard, or by Stodart ..... „ 300 to „ 450
Full Grand Pianofortes, by Collard & Collard, Broadwood and Sons, or Stodart ..... Rs. 450 to Rs. 1,000

Pianofortes sold on the New System of Hire. Terms on application.

Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants to S. Rose & Co.

The New Alexandre Organ.

Solid Walnut Resonant Case, Type C, Compass 5 Octaves, F to F, size 3 feet 6 inches wide; 4 feet 5 inches deep; 3 feet 2 inches high, 3 stops ..... Net Cash — Rs. 400
Solid Walnutwood Resonant Case, Compass 5 Octaves, F to F; 9 Stops—Flute; Lieblich Gedact; Dulciana; Vox Humana; Gamba; Diapason; Principal; Sub Bass; Automatic Swell; Knee Swell. The tone is soft and full. The wind easily sustained ..... Net C sh... Rs. 800

Alexandre's Harmoniums.

Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers ..... Rs. 100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish ..... „ 120
Solid Mahogany Cases, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish ..... „ 140
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, 3 Stops, Organ tone1 ..... „ 200
Solid Oak Harmonium specially constructed for India, with 2 rows of Keys & 2 Octaves of Pedals, Swell, Pedals and Expression Stop ..... Rs. 1,000

HARMONIUM "EXPRESSIF."

In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C with 6 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector 250
In handsome Rosewood Case, do. do. do. 300

American Organs by Mason and Hamlin.

Portable, Four-Octaves, Single Reed, with Automatic Swell, Improved Bellows, Two Pedals, Improved Reed Valves, Walnut Case ..... Rs. 300
MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ. Five-Octaves, Double Reed. Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell; Self-adjusting Reed Valves; Improved Bellows; Ivory fronts to Keys; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides, best finish, Walnut Case ..... Cash, Rs. 550

Pianofortes, Harmoniums and Organs tuned by contract.

New and Popular Songs.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Aubade ..... F. H. Cowen	2 0	Rosebud Fair ..... A. Goodeve	2 0
Cease thy reposing ..... Serenade	2 0	Sleep at last	2 0
Dreams sung in the burlesque ..... Blue Beard	1 8	Soft through the Woods	2 0
Do not hasd her waning .. .. Reply to Gipsey Waring	1 8	Spanish Boat Song ..... H. Aide	2 0
Dresden China ..... W. L. Molloy	2 0	Secret of thy name ..... C. Dick	2 0
Danube River ..... H. Aide	1 8	Si tu savais ..... M. W. Balfe	2 0
Ga-lants of England ..... A. S Gatty	2 0	Si, c'est (reply to Non c'est) ..... T. Mattei	2 0
Hidden Treasures ..... A. Goodeve	2 0	Those dear bright eyes ..... E. Beyloff	2 0
Hush! for the Angels are Waiting ..... A. Goodeve	2 0	True Blue ..... S. Adams	2 0
If doughty deeds my Lady please ..... A. Sullivan	1 8	Truth in Absence ..... E. B. Harper	2 0
It was a Dream ..... F. H. Cowen	2 0	Waiting for the Swallow ..... C. Pinsuti	1 8
I will not heed her warning .... Reply to Gipsey Waring	1 8	Warrior Bold ..... S. Adams	2 0
I will hang up my Harp on a ..... W. Gurney	1 8	Yes! let me like a soldier fall ..... W. Wallace	1 8
I love my love ..... C. Pinsuti	2 0	COMIC SONGS.	
Let me dream again ..... A. Sullivan	2 0	Buckles on her shoes ..... C. M	1 8
Moon has raised her lamp above ..... J. Benedict	1 0	Cut out ..... W. Howard	1 8
My Queen ..... Blumenthal	2 0	Mulligan Guards ..... G. Moore	1 8
Nobody's nigh to hear ..... G. A. Macfarren	1 8	Spelling Bee Song ..... H. Hunter	1 8
Only for one ..... A. Randegger	2 0	Tit-tat toe ..... W. Howard	1 8
Old Days ..... A. Goodeve	2 0	Tailor and the crow ..... G. Leybourne	1 8
Songs that I loved long ago ..... M. Lutz	1 8		

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.
S. ROSE & Co., 10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS, to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *elite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

The price lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavor and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

Names of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1lb to 15lbs.		Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 15 lbs. and upwards.		Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a	
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	12	1	10	☞ Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., liberally dealt with.
Orange Pekoe	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe Extra Fine	1	10	1	8	
Holta Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Byjnauth Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1	8	1	6	
Souchong	1	6	1	4	
Royal Family Mixture	1	2	1	0	

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY.

No. 24, Church Gate Street, opposite the *Times of India* Office.

WANTED.

WANTED A SMALL STEAM LAUNCH. Apply, stating particulars regarding price, speed and measurements, to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE Undersigned have received by the Mail Steamer SIAM a SHIPMENT of BASS' BEER, bottled by their London Firm, in Casks of 3 dozen Quarts and 6 dozen Pints.

Cash. Credit.
Price Rs. 6 or Rs. 6-4 per doz. Qts
„ 4 or „ 4-4 per doz. Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
Bombay, 24th June 1876.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS.

Chateau de Grands	Rs. 14	per doz.
Chateau St. Julien	„ 16	„
Les Canons	„ 18	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 5TH AUGUST 1876.

THE Markets are closed for the Cocoanut Holidays.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st August compared with that for 25th July :—

LIABILITIES.	25th July. Rs. A. P.	1st August. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	16,44,460 13 1	16,44,460 13 1
Treasury Balance	3,43,31,453 12 3	3,45,01,537 6 8
Other Deposits	2,28,40,626 14 4	2,10,22,666 5 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,37,215 2 5	3,25,392 14 7
Sundries	5,98,596 4 0	5,85,4/2 10 4
Rs.	8,01,58,052 14 1	7,71,09,469 2 5

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. P.
Government Securities	1,59,87,691 13 6	1,58,35,735 7 6
Loans on Govt. Securities	51,98,504 3 4	51,97,304 3 4
Credits on ditto	32,14,548 8 8	37,30,517 5 5
Bills discounted	2,10,78,690 0 2	1,94,84,904 9 4
Dead Stock	10,31,177 10 0	10,51,217 1 7
Stamps	11,045 0 10	11,032 3 10
Balances with other Banks	6,40,213 13 1	6,51,274 14 7
Sundries	71,91,28 6	6,05,139 1 11
Bullion	14,96 7 0	14,796 7 0
Cash at Head Office	1,33,37,253 3 2	1,30,91,969 12 1
Do. at Branches	1,89,04,2/3 11 5	1,74,45,568 15 10
Rs.	8,01,58,052 14 1	7,71,09,469 2 5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP ALABAMA, 1365 tons, Captain A. M. Seely, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in Ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, sailed on the 5th instant for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and following passengers :—Mr. A. Langhlin, and thirty seven deck passengers.

THE BRIG LETICIA, 204 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Zanzibar, (July 21st), with a general cargo, and thirty seven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. AVA, 708 tons, Captain C. M. H. Day, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. A. Hodge, and eight deck passengers.

SEVERAL enquiries have been made about the ship Scotia. We can give no information, but a correspondent writes :—

The enclosed is from the *Liverpool Mercury* of the ill-fated Dalecarlia, she is supposed to have capsized off the Mauritius in the same gale, which damaged the Ivanhoe, and Rajmahal last March.

"The steamer ship Rohomany are also missing. Captain Holland of the Rohomany lost his wife here, and had five or six children with him in he ship."

"The fine new iron-ship Dalecarlia of 1,500 tons, which was built only about twelve months ago, left Calcutta on the 30th January last for London, and has not since been heard of. She was built by the Barrow Ship-building Company, classed 20 years in red, Liverpool book, and owned by Edward Bates and Sons, of Liverpool. Fifty guinea premiums has, it is stated, been paid."—*Indian Daily News.*

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders	From
4	Leticia	Nacoda	Zanzibar, July 21.
5	Ava (s)	Day	Colombo, July 12.
	Brancksome Hall (s).	Tillsan	Liverpool, July 9.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee.

The ship Alabama, Seely, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The steamer Clive, to Liverpool and Kurrachee, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

Aug. ARRIVALS.

1	Penguin (s)	Cowell	Hongkong, 15th July.
	Satara (s)	Flower	Camorta, 19th July.
	Busheer (s)	Loutit	Rangoon, 28th July
	Eaghdad (s)	Foott	Moulmein, 30th July.
	Orisa	Mayne	Cardiff, 30th April.
	Theodore Ducos	Etcheverry	Pondicherry, 26th July.
2	Queen Margaret (s)	Butler	London, 3rd July.
	Kate Gregory	Skraddon	Moulmein, 8th July.
	Knowsley Hall	Jackson	Liverpool, 10th May.

Aug. DEPARTURES.

1	Legislator (s)		
2	Ocryia(s)		
	Reliance(s)		
	City of Florence		
	Lock Eck		

MADRAS.

Aug. ARRIVALS.

2	Farque Beited Will	Negapa'am.
	B Martha Jackson	Narakal.
3	Madura (s)	Bombay.
	Dacca(s)	Calcutta.
	Barque Lois	Mauri'ius.

Aug. DEPARTURES.

	[illegible]nton (s)	Pondicherry and Galle.
	[illegible]	Bombay.
4	Madura (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia (s), 6 bales wool, Nemraj Narotumdass; 9 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co.

Strathclevn (s), 13 cwts horns, Woomeghhoy Chandabhoy; 53 bales wool, Samjee Veerjee; 15 bales wool, Kessowjee Yoolseedass and Co; 210 bales wool, Bunnichund Fruckerchund.

FOR HONKONG.

Kashgar (s), 1 box silver coins, Jewanjee Nowrojee; 40 bales cotton, Hurjeewandass Nundass; 81 bales cotton, Goculmoosen Jon Mahomed; 200 baskets onions, Moosa Hussen; 46 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co; 8 chests opium, Buldwdass Ramrutton; 47 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co; 11 chests opium, Hajee Abcola Noor Mahamed; 9 chests opium, Tarachund Rameh und; 17 chests opium, Hurjeewandass Nundass; 23 chests opium, Tata and Co; 13 chests opium, Hajee John Mahomed Abdool Shaluck; 81 bales twist and 2 cases fishmaws, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 5 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 37 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 4th August 1876.

Means of Observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected [32 deg. Fah	29·850
Temperature of the Air	80·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	75·5
Relative humidity of Air	·843
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. 5th following day)	84·2
Minimum do.	77·0
General Direction of wind	WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	323
Fall of Rain	0·03 inches.
Total fall during month	0·45 "
" " " year	37·12 "
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the 5th	0·03 "

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 4.

HEYMAN, Col, Bombay R A, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 6.

Penton Lieut, Bombay 18th Regt N I, from leave, to Deesa.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 5th August 1876.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Regt L C—Lieut A Pringle, 56th Foot, a candt ate for the 8th Regt Cavalry, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Subn on probation vice Lieut Jones, on furlough.

1st Regt N I—Col T S Warden, Staff Corps, to officiate as Comdt during the absence of Col Walker on furlough or until further orders.

3rd Regt N I—Lieut-Col J Clements, Offig Comdt 22nd N I, to be 2-d in Comd vice Col Bowen retired. Lieut-Col Clements to continue to officiate as Comdt 22nd N I until relieved.

18th Regt N I—Lieut J W S Mercer, 60th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subn on probation.

26th Regt N I—Major J C Moray, Offig Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, vice Lieut-Col Green.

The undermentioned is reported to have passed the required examination in Arabic :—

Surgeon A S G Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, Indian Medical Dept.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer is reported to have qualified as a Telegraph Signaller :—

83rd Foot—Sergt J M Hatherley.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Royal Artillery—Regtl order, dated 12th July 1876, appointing Major G J Smart, R A, Battery Commander, Brigade, now and the Royal Artillery at Aden, during the time Brevet Col L W Penn, C B, commands Aden Brigade.

56th Foot—R gtl order, dat d 26th July 1876, appointing the following officers a Committee of Paymastership :—

President—Major F C Hill.

Members—Capt A Greenland and Quarter Master C V Leech.

Quartermaster Leech to perform the duties of Paymaster on the responsibility of the Committee.

Regtl order, dated 26th July 1876, appointing Lieut H G Wo Ferd, to act as Quartermaster during the time Quarter Master Leech is officiating as Paymaster.

66th Foot—Regtl order, dated 26th July 1876, appointing Capt L Bolton to perform the duties of Paymaster, on the responsibility of Paymaster Heatly, during the absence of the latter and with effect from 1st May 1876.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, August 2.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr A H Warde-Jones, Offg Depy Mag and Depy Collr, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Mudi oobunnee division of the Burdhunga Dist.

Mr Edwin Samuel Moseley, C S, Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, first grade, is posted to Arrah.

Mr T D Beighton is reappointed to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta.

Capt G H Corbet is appointed to act as Depy Comsr of Manbhoom during the absence, on special duty, of Lt-Col B W D Morton, or until further orders.

The orders of the 11th inst granting privilege leave for two months and twenty days to Mr. H. B. Simson, Actg additional Judge of the districts in the Patna Division, are cancelled.

Mr Henry James Newberry, B A, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Monghyr, is appointed to act as Mag and Collr of Hooghly during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. H. Pellow, or until further orders.

Mr C H Whinfield, Mag and Collr of Burdwan, is appointed to act in the first grade of Mags and Collrs, vice Sir William J Herschel, Bart., appointed to act as Comr of Orissa.

Mr E V Westmacott, Offg Mag and Collr of Dinagpore, is appointed to act in the second grade of Mags and Collrs, vice Mr. H H Whinfield.

Mr R J M Pawlon, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Rajshahye, is appointed to act in the first grade of Joint-Mag and Depy Collrs vice Mr. H. J. Newberry.

Mr H H Risley, Asst Mag and Coll, Midnapore, is appointed to act in the second grade of Joint-Mag and Depy Collrs with effect from the date of his being relieved of his acting appointment as Asst Secy to this Govt, vice Mr C J O'Donell, on leave.

Mr G A Grierson, Asst Mag and Collr Rungpore, is appointed to act in the second grade of Joint-Mag and Depy Collrs, vice Mr Fasson.

Mr W P Mc Donell, v c, reverts to his appointment as Dist and Sessions Judge of Patna on being relieved of his duties as Judge of the High Court.

Mr. E Grey, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge, of Patna, will revert to his substantive appointment of Dist and Sessions Judge of Gya from the date on which he is relieved by Mr W F McDonell.

Mr. William Dunbar Blyth, Asst Mag and Collr in charge of the Nattore division, Rajshahye, is vested with powers of a Mag of the first class, with effect from the date of his passing completely by the Second Standerd of Departmental Examination.

Mr H M Tobin, Offg Joint Mag of the 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with powers under Sec 85, Act VII of 1871 (Indian Emigration Act).

Mr T E Dempster, Offg Depy Mag and Depy Collr, is allowed 23 days privilege leave of absence in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of 21st June last, notified in the "Calcutta Gazette" of 26th July.

Mr W F McDonell, C S, Dist and Sessions Judge of Patna, is allowed leave for three months under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr F C Fowle, Dist and Sessions Judge of Tipperah, is allowed leave of absence for three months, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr E S Moseley, C S, is appointed to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Tipperah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr F C Fowle, or until further orders.

Mr H Beverley, Inspr Genl of Registration, Lower Provinces, is appointed to act as Inspr Genl of Jails, Lower Provinces, during the absence, on leave, of Maj G M Bowie, or until further orders.

Mr J A Bourdillon, Offg Asst Secy to the Govt of Bl, is appointed to act temporarily as Inspr Genl of Registration, Lower Provinces.

Mr T Smith, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge of Dinagepore, is allowed leave for three months, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th inst, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr R P Sampini, Asst and Joint-Sessions Judge of Darjeeling and Julpigoree, on leave, is appointed to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Dinagepore during the absence, on leave, of Mr Smith, or until further orders.

Mr B L Gupta, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr in charge of the Diamond Harbour division of the district of 24 Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for three months under Sect 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr C J Ritchie, Asst Mag and Collr, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to have charge of the Diamond Harbour division of the district of 24-Pergunnahs during the absence, on leave, of Mr B L Gupta, or until further orders. Mr Ritchie is vested with the powers of a Mag of the second class, with effect from the date of his passing completely by the Lower Standard of examination.

Mr A H Hazzard, Asst Mag and Collr in charge of the Serampore division of the Hooghly district, is vested with the powers under Act VII. (B. C.) of 1868.

Mr C J O'Donnell, Asst Mag and Collr in charge of the Atia subdivision, is appointed to act in the first grade of Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, vice Mr B L Gupta, on leave.

Mr C A Wilkins, Asst Mag and Collr, Patna, is appointed to act in the first grade of Joint-Mag and Depy Collr during the absence, on leave, of Mr C J O'Donnell.

Mr C A W Machin, Asst Mag and Collr, Purneah, is appointed to act in the second grade of Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, vice Mr C A Wilkins.

Lt-Col W Gordon is appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police, Mouuf-pore.

Maj John Charles Campbell Daunt, v c., Dist Supt of Police, Loharducga, is allowed 7 months' leave, under sect 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr H V H Roberts, Asst Supt of Police, Palamow, is appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police, Loharducga, during the absence, on leave, of Maj Daunt, or until further orders.

Mr. J P Sneyd, Asst Supt of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave to appear before the Medical Board.

Mr Walter Warden, Asst Collr of Customs, Chittagong, is appointed to be Collr of Customs at Chittagong, vice Mr. Marshall, deceased, with effect from the date on which Mr. Marshall died.

Mr J Pearson, Depy Supt of the Account Dept of the Custom House at Chittagong, is appointed to be Asst Collr of Customs, Chittagong, vice Mr Warden, promoted.

Surgn Daniel O'Connell Raye, M D, First Resident Surgn Presidency General Hospital, is allowed leave of absence for two months, under Sec 21 Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 2-th Aug next or any subsequent date, within one month from that date, on which he may avail himself of it.

Surgn S Cull Mackenzie, M D, Second Resident Surgn, Presidency Gen Hospital, is appointed to act as first Resident Surgn of that hosp al during the absence, on leave, of Surgn D O' Connell Raye, or until further orders.

HIGH COURT.—7TH AUGUST.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment.

72-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Hameemull Navulmull vs Balloobhoy Chimaulall and another.—In person.

LONG CAUSES.

234-76—Ardaseer Framjee—Bhebhobai widow vs Nowrojee Eduljee Phagsi—N N Kothare.—Part heard.

235-76—Jefferson and Payne—William C Lester and another vs Henry R G Moyle.

238-76—H Bicknell—Sarabai widow vs Daya Sunda and others.

471-75—Tyabjee and Sayane—Bhaydass Huribhoy vs Goverdhundass Huribhoy and others—Shapoorjee and Thackersi.

272-76—Shapurjee and Thacurdass—Pranjeewundass Sewram vs Trebhovundass Doobdass—Tyabjee and Sayani.

286-76—Tyabjee and Sayane—Mahomed Rowjee vs Cumulsey Premjee—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

294-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Morlidhurjee Dhanroopjee vs Muggonmall Ramsook—Lynch and Tobin.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

146-76—Macfarlane and Pollock—Dewjee Ramjee and another vs The Albert Mills Co—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN, and two Assessors, MR. ORMISTON and MR. GOSTLING.)

MP Heat :—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, and in the matter of Government and Reverend Braz Fernandes and others—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy, for claimants.—Part heard.

Mr Hearn—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X 1870, and in the matter of Government and Moolchund Ruttonsey and another—Bicknell for Claimants.

LONG CAUSE.

691-75—Macfarlane and Pollock—Herabai vs Rahimutbai—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

338-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage Bank vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Balkrishna and B—Part heard.

571-75—M Fletcher—Sondrabai, widow vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.

570-75—A Framjee—Ramnath Chintoba vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.

303-76—Janardhun and G—Tar Mahomed Essa and another vs Bomanjee Hormusjee Mistry—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas

156-76—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Rustomjee Sorabjee vs Jamsetjee Merwanjee and others—Jefferson and Payne.

150-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Arut Kirpall vs Dayal Dhunjee—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy.

276-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Sumsoodeen Sooltanally and another vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Crawford and Bovey.

82-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Daya Sunda and others vs Sarabai and others.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Aug 11	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 9	11-0 A.M.	6-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 9	11-0 A.M.	1-30 P.M.
China	" 7	3-0 P.M.	No after
Australia	" 19	3-0 P.M.	Packets
Mauritius and Reunion	" 25	3-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	" 25	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 P.M. The following are the revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M., and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	5-30 P.M.		5-30 P.M.
Friday	Aug. 11	Friday	August 25
"	" 18	"	Sept. 1

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Cov rs not marked for any particular route will as a general rule be sent by the route which stands first in the Schedule except where there is a quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows :—

	per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland	5 0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday	Aug 7	Monday	Sept 4
"	" 21	"	" 18

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday	Aug 19	Saturday	Oct 14
"	" Sept 16	"	" Nov 11

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails. *Supplemental Mails.*

Friday ..... Aug 25 | Friday ..... Sept 1

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mail for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

QUEENSLAND, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA SINGAPORE AND TORRES STRAITS.

Monday ..... August 7
" ..... Sept. 4

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY *VIA* ADEN.

Friday ..... August 25
" ..... Sept 1

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO AFRICA.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters from India to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Gres Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Majurga, forwarded via Bombay to Aden and conveyed thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union Steam Ship Company's packets, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

Pre-payment in full by this route will continue to be compulsory, and additional postage will be levied on delivery at destination of covers addressed to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Majunga.

Letters can be registered for transmission by this route for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope only, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Packets of Newspapers, Books and Patterns can be sent by this route to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, at the rate of 2 annas per every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Saturday and Wednesday.

	2 P.M.		4 P.M.
Wednesday	Aug 9	Saturday	Aug 12

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BAKER.—August 5th, at Byculla, the wife of E. Baker, Station Master, G. I. P. R., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ARJA.—August 6th, at his residence at Dhobie Talao, Merwanjee Hormusjee Arja, father of Jamsetjee Merwanjee, Coal Merchant, aged 76 years. His remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence this morning at 7 a.m.

STACEY.—August 6th, at Malabar Hill, Philip Saunders, son of G. B. Stacey, aged 8 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FOSTER—August 1st, at Mussoorie, the wife of E. W. P. Foster, Sone Irrigation Works, of a son.

LEADER—July 31st, at Lucknow, the wife of J. Leader, Surgeon, A. M. D., of a son.

PICACHY.—July 31st, at Purneah, the wife of Dr. D. Picachy, of a daughter.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1876.

THE important Resolution of the Government of India which we publish this morning indicates very clearly the difficulties which the rapid fall in the price of silver and exchange have already produced in the finances. The Secretary of State made a slender attempt soon after the publication of the Budget Estimates to stem the torrent, but the course of events has been too rapid for him, and the Government have now been compelled, the Resolution says, to put a stop to the expenditure on all Public Works that can be delayed without absolute loss; but the policy of the Government is really excessively timid and even cowardly, and is calculated to increase the feelings of anxiety which naturally are prevalent at this crisis. Instead of using every legitimate means at its disposal for creating a demand for silver and thus stimulating the falling market, the Government seems to shudder at the prospect before it and to seek to escape by retreating ignominiously from any contest with the events that surround us all alike.

A sum of £3,344,134 has been already drawn, leaving nearly nine millions sterling yet to be drawn by the Secretary of State for India during the remainder of the financial year, and meantime the revenue from the Customs is very likely to fall off whilst the only hope left us is that the price of silver may not further fall; but should it do so we shall know that the Government of India made no effort to check it. There are many public works which must now remain untouched, one of which will probably be the Western Rajpootana Railway—a line that if put in hand at once and vigorously carried on would alone stimulate the export trade of Western India and help the Government out of its difficulties; but this and other works will, we fear, be now indefinitely abandoned and the public interests will be seriously injured by the timid and weak conduct of the Government of India. When Lord Northbrook, at the time of the publication of the Budget Estimates, announced that the Government would curtail expenditure on Public Works as much as possible, in consequence of the fall in the rates of exchange and the price of silver, a hope was felt that Lord Lytton would inaugurate a bolder policy: but no change has taken place; on the contrary, the Government seem to be utterly unable to cope with the events that encompass the administration of public affairs.

IT is much to be regretted that the Government of India will not exert itself to mitigate the "officiating nuisance," as it is commonly called here. The nuisance economies are so very doubtful that there need be no timidity about giving them consideration on the score of expense. But what *is* the "officiating nuisance?" some reader not in the Government service—a mercantile man, perhaps—may inquire, to which the reply is, that it is as if he, the questioner, were to make his healthy and industrious clerks pay a portion of the salaries of those who were idle or sick absent. The plan gives double work and half-pay to the man who enjoys the highly valuable gift of health in India, and plenty of play and a good slice of the working man's salary to the hypochondriacal idler who has no such gift to boast of for himself. We suppose that it is only in India, and in the Government service here, that a system so singular could be enforced, for in a mercantile or any other firm we should naturally expect to see the employers objecting strongly to an arrangement which ostensibly gave a clerk a salary of, suppose, £200 a year, but took £50 away to give it to some one absent from the office for years, and who might very probably never return to it. The economy is, in short, to pay two men out of the salary of one, but when *one* is only working, the economy seems dubious.

It is sometimes said that the officiating system is as convenient to Jack as to John, but we fail to see it. John, for instance, is a man who likes work, and has the good health to put in fifteen years' continuous service in India without ever going home, or away to the hills for more than a month or two. For this man the advantage of drawing one half of some other man's allowances in distant Europe is not apparent; on the contrary, it is exceedingly hard upon him when fortune throws him into an officiating appointment and he has to perform the full duties of that appointment upon a moiety of its fixed salary. Jack, however, who is frequently sick absent to the hills, or away on furlough to Europe during the same period, reaps the full advantage of the system and benefits by the toil of the man who is his substitute for the time being. But then it is economical for the Government, some say, to provide for the sick and the furlough absent in this manner. If it was not that industrious John was made to toil for idle Jack, the latter could not go to Europe at all—he would not have sufficient money there to live upon. By taking half of John's salary, Jack is enabled to spend his two years, or so at home, without any extraordinary expense to the State, and this would be economy, in a measure, only that we greatly doubt if John's work is as well done as if he was *not* the everlasting substitute for some one else. We know in private life that when we give one person's work to another to be done as a temporary measure the work is rarely well done, and it is difficult to see why Government service should be different in this respect. In private life, most employers would prefer to get two men to do two men's work rather than to put it upon one, and this under the impression that it would be bad economy to act otherwise, but Governments entertain singular views upon economy, whence the system of giving a man the work of two appointments to do upon the half salary of one of them.

We believe instances have occurred under this system in which a public servant has never had anything he could call his own in the way of appointments during his whole career in India. He has always been "officiating" on half allowances, for some Jack or other, and we can easily conceive how disheartening it must be for an ambitious or an earnest man to know that his labour is always in a sense in vain, and that some one returning from furlough will be ever ready to reap the credit of whatever good work he has effected. The soreness of dividing his salary with Jack, though that is probably bitter enough, can scarcely be so bad for John as dividing the credit of exile and of labour with him also. It would certainly be fairer to the Government service generally to abolish the officiating system than to maintain it, and for our own part we think it would be more economical than extravagant to do away with a practice which tends to lessen the public servant's interest in his work, while it throws the labour not infrequently of two appointments on his shoulders.

The system, we take it, is the economical, effect of an economy. It has been attempted for some years past, to cut down the strength of the Government service to the very lowest mark practicable, and consequently, huge districts, many times larger than English counties, are left without more than a white face or two to maintain authority over thousands of dusky ones. If one of these Englishmen desires to go to Europe, or falls sick, there is literally no spare man to put into his shoes, or his subordinates, so recourse must be had to a stratagem—a word that precisely describes the officiating system. It is the same in the Indian Army. The number of English officers is so few that no officer can leave a regiment without bringing the officiating system into full swing in it, and it is the same in all departments which have been lopped to that extent that they have not a man available for anything extra demanded of them. This may be economy when all is quiet, and there is nothing to disturb the even tenor of routine, but it would be better defined as extravagance were a crisis to arise with the men wanting. Indeed, there is some reason to fear that the shears have been too hard at work in all these branches of the public service, for years past, to entitle its action to the name of economy or even sense.

A very great hardship of the officiating nuisance is the prodigious amount of travel and expense it entails upon public servants of every description. It sends people scouring the plains by rail and dawk, at their own expense, and by the time they reach the end of one journey, it is not improbable that they are called upon to prepare for another. The honour of officiating for a superior is something, but we fancy it must be much lessened by a consideration of the expenses incurred *en route*. However, if there are only three white civilians in the Dustypore district, and as many officers in the Dustypore regiment, it is very evident that there must be a good deal of moving about and of "officiating" in that service, in the ordinary course of events. The only remedy is a stronger (numerically) Government executive, and to this India will no doubt have to come unless the dangerous policy is tried of making the said executive practically native. As it is, we must say, the tendency is rather to reduce still further, and to render the officiating nuisance still greater. A glance at the *Government Gazettes*, will show that every second person mentioned therein is officiating for another, and such a condition of affairs, we think, shows a great weakness in the executive. It is not satisfactory this. It is very well for the "benevolent," as the beggars say, to talk of the implicit confidence we may place in the poor dear Indian, but we cannot forget that it was to the moral influence of the white men scattered about the country in 1857 that we owed, under Providence, an Empire then slipping through our hands. Nothing the philanthropical friend of the Aryan foster brother can say will materially alter that fact. He may talk of native rights of the cheapness of native labour, of Christian England's duties to those who are not Christian, of his own ideas of expediency, and what not, but he will say nothing to disprove the crying want of Englishmen there was in India at a time even when the executive was far stronger in number than it is now. We believe that the officiating nuisance is but the outward and visible sign of too biting an economy—one that has exceeded its object. It admonishes Indian statesmen of the fact that they have not only abolished everything in the way of an office that was possible but that they have not left themselves one to fill up those that remain.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY ON THE BISHOP OF COLOMBO AND THE MISSIONARIES.

THE following letter from the Bishop of Bombay was read from the pulpit in the Cathedral at the evening service yesterday. The Bishop, the Rev. Mr. Lewis who preached the sermon told the congregation, left it to the discretion of the clergy to read the letter or not as they might think proper. The letter was read and caused surprise that the Bishop should have thought it desirable to notice in this very formal and prominent manner the dispute which has begun in the diocese of Colombo but which does not threaten to extend just yet any further, but the question of authority is one, apparently, that will not wait for the course of events :—

REVD. AND DEAR SIR,—The unhappy difficulties which have arisen between my brother of Colombo and the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society in Ceylon, appear to me to be of sufficient importance to make it advisable that I should ask for the special prayers of the clergy that God may bring them to a happy issue. Any permanent breach between the Society and a single Bishop of the Church would be so deplorable an event that we might well unite our prayers to avert such a calamity. But in the present instance the principle which is at stake in the controversy seems to me to be so vital, that a formal wrong decision upon it might cause evils which would not be confined to a single Diocese or Province. Of the details of this unhappy division I say nothing. The principle that every Bishop must be referred to by all the clergy of his Diocese as having a right to some control over all church-workers is one which must be firmly maintained. At the same time I cannot conceal from myself that the Church in times past has so delegated her missionary work into the hands of voluntary Societies, that she is bound to exercise great caution and to show most tender consideration in requiring through her Bishops the concessions of her unquestionable right.

May I therefore beg of you to be diligent in praying to Almighty God that he will be pleased to avert any ultimate ill consequences which might flow from the present difficulty, and so to overrule the counsels both of the Bishops and of the Church Missionary Society that no demand may be put forward on either side which might lead to fresh complications and embroil other Dioceses. If you think it desirable to read this letter in the face of your congregation and ask them to join in this prayer, I shall be very glad that you should do so.—I am, yours faithfully in Christ,

LOUIS GEORGE,
Bishop of Bombay.

POONA, August 1st 1876.

THE MIXING OF NATIVE OFFICERS WITH THEIR MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read your leading article this morning and quite agree with the views of the writer. You may depend upon it that there was something behind the scenes that has not been made public, or the jemadar would not have been so severely dealt with.

If you wish to have the evil put a stop to of too much influence of native officers and to prevent favouritism on account of caste, I would suggest that havildars on promotion to the position of jemadar should be transferred to another regiment; by so doing their old friends and relations could not expect help from them. I have often heard this advocated but without effect. The charge on which the jemadar was tried could be brought against half the native officers of the army. It is the custom and a jemadar do not consider it at all out of the way to hob-nob to private so and so, who perhaps is his own brother.

Bombay, 5th August. MILES.

AN EIGHTH WET DAY REMINISCENCE: AN UNWELCOME GUEST.

NEVER having sat upon a throne nor associated with royalty, I am unable to say whether there is any truth in the ancient proverb which tells us that the crown-decked head reposes uneasily on its pillow. It may be so, but I very much doubt it, and am willing to become a candidate for any vacant throne, and will gladly put up with all consequent unpleasantness. As it is, how many common-place heads twist and turn restlessly through the long watches of the night, deprived of sleep through the contemplation of some petty trouble, contemptible in its insign

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY'S "GAZETTE OF INDIA."

SIMLA, 5TH AUGUST.

In the *Gazette of India* of to-day, Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Cavenagh retires from the service, accepting commutation allowance.

Captain Story, of the 40th Foot, is appointed Chief Garrison Instructor, *vice* Major Cameron, resigned.

Major Sartorius, of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, Hyderabad Contingent, *vice* Captain Lawrence. Mr. Donald Macnabb officiates as Commissioner of Peshawur, *vice* Sir Frederick Pollock, proceeding on leave.

MADRAS NEWS.

MADRAS, 6TH AUGUST.

A serious outbreak of cholera has occurred amongst the artillerymen of Saint Thomas' Mount.

The suspension of the Madras Harbour Works is not improbable.

SIR SALAR JUNG.

HYDERABAD, (DECCAN) 5TH AUGUST.

Sir Salar Jung, who left England on Monday last, visits the Khedive of Egypt at Cairo.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SIMLA, 5TH AUGUST.

The *Gazette of India* to-day publishes a resolution of the Government of India announcing that, subsequently to the publication of the Budget Estimates, the Secretary of State found it convenient to increase the amount borrowed in England to four millions instead of £2,640,000, as originally arranged. The sum to be supplied to the Home Treasury during the year was thus reduced to £12,300,000, of which £3,344,134 had been obtained up to date. It is impossible to form an approximate estimate of the cost in rupees of supplying the sum still remaining to be raised by bills, but the Government of India expect the entire loss by exchange to be largely in excess of the estimate. The prospects of the Customs' revenue owing to adverse exchange are unfavourable. An unprecedently large opium crop in Bengal is expected to cause the expenditure under the head of opium to exceed the estimate by fifty lakhs. The interest charge is also increased in consequence of the increased amount borrowed.

Financial prospects are giving cause for grave anxiety. Local Governments and heads of departments have been instructed to stop all outlay of public money not absolutely necessary, or to which Government is not committed, or the discontinuance of which would not cause a disproportionate loss. Expenditure extraordinary on public works will be largely reduced. No applications except for purposes which allow of no postponement should be made; nor for loans for Municipal or other corporations, to native States, or private persons; and no new expenditure not indispensable will be sanctioned.

The earnest co-operation of the local Governments and heads of departments is invited in reducing by every possible means the threatened deficit.

The resolution concludes by stating that the present financial disorder is exclusively due to the recent rapid fall in the value of silver in relation to gold.

PUTTIALA STATE.

Mr. Lepel Griffin proceeds to Puttiala on the 12th to inaugurate a new form of administration; details are unknown.

THE HOME AND INDIAN GOVERNMENTS.—HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, 5TH AUGUST.

In the House of Lords last evening a motion of Earl Granville was agreed to asking for the production of Lord Northbrook's despatches to the Home Government, dated 24th December 1874, together with the dissents of the members of the India Council from Lord Salisbury's despatch of the 31st May 1876, regarding the relations between the Home and Indian Governments.

Lord Northbrook declared that there had been no serious divergence between himself and the Home Government relative to the Indian Tariff Act.

The Marquis of Salisbury said it was impossible to recognise in the Indian Government the slightest claim to independence, and, while however it was necessary to maintain the supremacy of the Home Government, he would leave details and the initiative to the Indian Government, and the Home Government should judge whether questions of principle were involved or only details.

FURTHER FIGHTING IN TURKEY.

There has been continuous severe fighting between the Turks and the Servians at the junction of the roads leading to Gorguschevaz.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. James Sewell White has been gazetted Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, in succession to the Hon'ble J. B. Phear, who has resigned.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 4TH AUGUST.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	104,000	bales.
Do. Amount forwarded	4,000	do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats	19,000	do.
Do. Amount forwarded	1,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton ..	65,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	23,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	915,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	121,000	do.
Do. do. Cotton in London ..	45,375	do.

LONDON, 4TH AUGUST.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4⅞d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-1⅛.
8¼ lbs. do.	7-1⅛.
40s Mule Twist	0-9⅜.
3 per cent. Consols for account	96¼.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106.
Bar Silver	51.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 5TH AUG., 8·47 A.M.

Mail steamer Meinam, from Calcutta, arrived. 1·25 P.M.

French mail steamer Djemnah, from China, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—6TH AUGUST.

(MADRAS TIMES)

CANNANORE, 5·30 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. W., thermometer 79, barometer 29·84.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W. 5, thermometer 83, barometer 29·95. Fall of rain 6 cents.

MANGALORE, 9·29 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind N. W. N. W., thermometer max. 78, min. 76. Fall of rain 39 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. west strong, thermometer 87. Fall of rain 4 cents.

We see in the last *Assam Gazette* that Government has been supplying rice to the distressed people in Habraghat in the Goalpara District.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, reduced the minimum rate of interest and discount one per cent., and the margins of advance on Government paper were lowered one per cent.

The following is the result of the opium sale held at the Government sale room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on the 3rd August 1876:—

Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar 2,225	1,315	1,310	1,310-15-2	29,20,975-0-0
Benares....1,385	1,285	1,265	1,274-6-8	21,47,400-0-0

WRITING about Khelat affairs the *Pioneer* says, with charming simplicity:—"Both sides profess themselves thoroughly tired of fighting, and are very grateful to our Government for interfering. The fight in the Muloh Pass has not hindered the negotiations, and the dak which was waylaid and stolen has been recovered intact. The arrangements for the permanent opening of the Bolan Pass are going on favourably, and the autumn kafilas will proceed to the plains by that route."

SOME months ago a Mr. Pereira succeeded in discovering a gigantic system of fraud in the levying of illegal fees from certain persons who attended the Bangalore markets, and one Chowdree Mahomed Oosman was brought before the Magistrate's Court, charged with cheating and levying unauthorized fees. After a long investigation, the Magistrate considered that the charges had been proved, and sentenced him to pay a fine of five hundred rupees, or suffer six months' imprisonment.

SOME days since there was current in Bengal a rumour that it was intended to appoint a native to the charge of one of the Bengal districts. The *Englishman* now hears that there is every probability of two districts in the Lower Provinces, one of which is said to be Hughli, being at no distant date, officered entirely by natives, not members of the Covenanted Civil Service. The report seems hardly credible, but it is believed in circles likely to be well-informed.

A FEW Sundays ago the Chaplain at Lucknow, the *Indian Standard* tells us, prayed for rain. His prayer has been granted. He also prayed for a Bishop, but that blessed boon is as yet denied. Yesterday evening the pastor in Byculla Church read a letter from the Bishop of Bombay which we publish in another column, who requested prayers on behalf of the Bishop of Colombo. Dr. Copleston will probably be glad to do as much for Bishop Mylne, who is at present "coaching" a boating team in Poona with great success.

NOT very long ago we noticed a case in the Punjab in which a police sergeant, named Gouhur Khan, had, about a year ago, been judicially tried and acquitted of murder, and had subsequently been arrested and re-tried on an appeal preferred by the Government to the Chief Court. The *Indian Public Opinion* now states that the Sessions Judge, re-trying the case, differing *in toto* with his predecessor, convicted the offender and sentenced him to death; and that the Judges of the Chief Court have confirmed the finding, but modified the sentence to one of imprisonment for life!

OUR Madras correspondent, writing under date the 2nd instant, says:—"Some few weeks ago it was the rumour in well-informed circles here that the Duke of Buckingham was to succeed Lord Lytton as Governor-General of India. What was then only a rumour is now affirmed with the utmost confidence in high official quarters and I have it on very good authority that His Grace has recently received official intimation from home that it is not expected that Lord Lytton will remain at his post for many months longer, and that the reversion of the appointment has really been offered to our Governor."

THE Lahore paper publishes the following news from Swat:—"The Akhoond has issued strict orders, prohibiting British subjects and servants from being permitted to enter the Swat Valley on any pretence whatsoever; and has directed that they be turned back, and that if they do not profit by the option of returning unharmed, they should be brought before him for punishment. In this respect the Akhoond has enjoined greater vigilance and severity than is even now practised in regard to the members of the colony of Hindostanee Wahabee fanatics who are located on the spurs of the Mahabund Mountain."

WE are told, says the *Madras Mail*, that Mr. Melvill C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, has, at the request of Sir T. Madhava Row, applied to the Madras Government for the services of Mr. Chisholm, the Government Architect, who is shortly expected to arrive at Madras, *via* Bombay, from England. Sir T. Madhava Row intends erecting a High School at Baroda, for which he wants Mr. Chisholm to devise a plan. An honorarium of Rs. 500 has been offered for his services, and the expenses to and from Baroda. In consequence of a great deal of work being held in abeyance on account of Mr. Chisholm's absence, the Madras Government have expressed their regret in not being able to spare Mr. Chisholm's services.

WE take the following items of news from the latest China papers:—

The religious persecution in Szechuen still continues, and some of the Chinese officials are stated to have openly joined in the crusade against the Christians.

Yang Si-si, leader of the mutineers on board the German Schooner Anna, and actual murderer of the captain, was decapitated at Foochow on the 25th ultimo.

The political situation is thought to be critical. Negotiations have been suspended with the Chinese Government, who will either have to yield to Sir Thomas Wade's terms, or face the consequences.

It is stated that the existence of a complete and formidable Mahomedan organisation in China has been discovered by the authorities in one of the provincial capitals, ramifications of which extend throughout the Empire.

Efforts are being made by the Chinese Government to avert the famine impending in the Northern Provinces, consequent upon the failure of the crops through the long continued drought, but it is believed that the measures taken will prove inadequate to alleviate the distress already prevailing.

A JAPANESE paper, the *Mainichi-shinbun*, says:—"As soon as the notification, issued by the *Gonrei* of the Kanagawa-*ken*, cautioning our people to be careful in accepting foreign banknotes in trade, appeared among us, the foreign newspaper writers and all the bearded race agreed that no bank-notes issued by the Japanese banks would be received by them, and they notified this grandiloquently in their newspapers. So, Japanese holders of bank-notes, until seven or eight days ago, came to the Second National Bank in an unbroken line, where all the bank-notes, which fell as thick as rain, were easily exchanged for specie. All the native merchants in Yokohama have now decided that no foreign articles shall be bought by Japanese in retaliation, our bank-notes not being current with foreigners. Thus the latter have drawn in their horns, and hung up a white flag in their camp. (!) We make known the matter to our patriots."

THE Government of Western Australia is not disposed to accept labour imported from India at Government expense; so that the outlet for unemployed Europeans in India is not to be found in exporting them to Australia, unless such persons like to go out at their own risk. We read that the classes of men mostly wanted are said to be ploughmen, general farm labourers, carpenters and joiners, blacksmiths and wheelwrights, and the rates of wages are appended. Carpenters, masons, printers, blacksmiths, gardeners, and saddlers earn from 7*s.* to 10*s.* per diem; boat-builders 8*s.* to 10*s.* Tailors and shoe-makers are paid by piece-work, coach-builders and painters earn 7*s.* to 10*s.* per day, and navvies 7*s.* a day. The regulations by which the wastelands may be obtained have been revised, and are fully set forth in the pamphlet forwarded by the Colonial Secretary, from whom copies may be obtained.

WE learn from a Bangalore paper that the man Charles Stanley, who represented himself at Bangalore as a deserter from H.M.'s 5th Lancers at Aldershot, and last week deserted from the barrack room of the 14th (King's) Hussars, where he was a prisoner at large but kept under observation, turned up in Salem a few days ago, whither he had made his way by train on the evening of the very day he decamped from Bangalore after obtaining the amount of his fare from some charitably disposed persons. At Salem, the police finding him wandering about as a vagrant with no ostensible means of livelihood, arrested him. The Superintendent of Police at Bangalore was communicated with, to know whether Stanley was wanted, and a reply was sent in the negative with the additional intelligence that he was a deserter from the Vagrants' Home in Madras. When Stanley was taken up in Salem, he represented himself as a deserter from the 14th Hussars, but his story this time held no good, as the police there were too sharp for him and were not so easily to be duped. The man will, we believe, be sent to Madras, and probably be tried before one of the Magistrate's for committing a breach of the "Vagrancy Act."

FOUR regiments came out to this country during the last relief armed with the Martini-Henry rifle, but, according to the *Pioneer*, they are not allowed to fire a single shot with them. Each man has 20 rounds in his pouch, called his service-ammunition, but the regiments are not permitted to fire a round in practice or for matches. This is the more extraordinary, as there are said to be now 3,000,000 rounds in the Allahabad arsenal alone. We should have supposed, adds the *Pioneer*, that men armed with a new weapon, differing so widely from the Snider in action, trajectory, and accuracy, would have been encouraged to learn the use of their rifles by every possible means, instead of which practice is absolutely prohibited, and the officers and men are not even allowed to shoot at their own expense. We hear also that in the Allahabad arsenal there is only a reserve of 10 Martini-Henry rifles, so that if a few of those in use should become unserviceable they cannot be replaced. Next winter all the troops coming from England will bring Martinis with them, and unless this rule concerning ammunition is relaxed, there will be a large falling off in entrances for the different matches open to soldiers. They apparently do things differently in Madras, for there the S. I. R. A. are able to supply all competitors with the ammunition for military small-bores.

THE *Indian Daily News* publishes the following comments on a new Baboo journal:—"The Bengalee is truly an imitative creature. He has come out once more with an *Indian Punch*; and has even gone to the extent of trying to give a *Vanity Fair* or *Charivari* album portrait. In this latter part of the project, he has not been very successful. In his literary matter we cannot say what degree of brilliancy he has attained; but in his cartoons, the first number of the *Indian Punch* is undoubtedly a great improvement on previous native attempts at illustration. The first is a very fair attempt to represent the claims of India and Manchester, in which Lord Salisbury is in danger of coming to grief. The second is Benjamin's emporium of Fashion; and consists of a tailor's shop in which there is a busy official helping himself to some of the alpaca of the Imperial Government. There is a Baboo about to rig himself out in Raja or Rai Bahadoor cloth, and a student is looking wistfully at cloths marked B. L., M. D., C. S., and in the centre of the room there is a lively, but rather fierce-looking pig running towards a star. Another cartoon represents a new idol, an uncouth figure made up of coin of the Government of India. There are two worshippers, who meditate on the course to follow. If they worship that god they will soon have fine carriages, with spirited horses; and if they flatter and lie hard enough, they will doubtless get into favour. The fourth represents a well-to-do Baboo dispensing charity to a fair visitor, or receiving something from one, while he orders the durwan to *nikal do* a lanky old beggar who has hobbled into his presence."

DISASTROUS FLOODS AT GOA.

THE Goa paper gives an account of disastrous floods that have taken place in sever allocalities in Goa, especially in the low lying tracts on the borders of the river of Chapora. The villages of Nadora, Revora, Colvalle Camorlim, Oxel and Siolim lying on the bank of the river have suffered considerable damage in house property, loss of life and extensive destruction of crops. Dead bodies of human beings were floating down the river and with them were seen teams of bullocks supposed to have been carried away by the currents from British territory. Among the dead, two children were seen embracing each other and a cradle was found which contained the dead body of a child. Along with large trunks of trees that were floating, there was a quantity of furniture which the fishermen were endeavouring to save, and some of the boxes they had secured were found to contain money and gold ornaments. At Colvalle the whole of the huts of the fishermen were totally wrecked and at Camorlim 36 houses have shared the same fate. Four days previous to the 25th July the rain was falling in torrents, and the water on that day had risen to an unprecedented height. A funeral at Camorlim had to be conveyed by a boat, it being impossible to wade through the flood. The palace of the Governor at Panjim and the Seminary at Rachol have not escaped injury from the results of the heavy rains.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

BARODA, 4TH AUGUST.

I HAVE to announce the death of the *millionnaire* of Baroda, Balla Sahib, the successor to the untold wealth of the late Gopalrao Myral, after a few days' illness from fever. The liberality of this gentleman will be fresh in the memory of those who took an active and praiseworthy part in accumulating funds by a general subscription to alleviate the distress of thousands of sufferers from the late floods at Ahmedabad, Dholka, and other villages. The deceased spontaneously displayed public spirit by feeding and clothing the sufferers for one entire month, exclusive of his pecuniary contributions. The loss of the deceased is deeply felt by one and all who came in contact with him. His brother succeeds him, and I hope he will walk in the footsteps of his philanthropic predecessor. Many of your readers would perhaps like to know the origin of Gopalrao Myral coming into possession of his immense wealth, and it was in this wise. The owner proper of the treasure by which the Myral family gained opulence was Meyah Mahmood, a contemporary of Sultan Ahmed Padshah, ruler of Ahmedabad, and by whom Ahmedabad was mostly colonised. The abode of Mahmood was on the same ground where the palatial residence of the Myral family is now seen perched. In those times Baroda (then known as "Shuhr Umun," or "City of Safety") was under the sway of *Babees*, vassals to the Ahmedabad ruler, and Mahmood, it is said, was then the representative of Sultan Ahmed. And the *Babees* to enroll themselves in the good graces of the Padshah in no possible way demeaned to satisfy the avaricious propensities of the then renowned Mahmood, and this clever one, it seems, invariably acted on the principle of *discretion is the better part of valour*, whatever he fleeced from the *Babees* was welded and buried in and about his building. The object of Mahmood's welding the gold and silver currency was to be prepared against any future enforcement, and that he or his posterity may not be divested of this colossal gain, and if anything of the kind did occur that he would stand as the rightful owner and maker of all the precious metal by being versed in that black art *Alchemy*, but this remained where it was, and Mahmood and his descendants were in course of time consigned to the mother earth. To curtail this account the Mahomedan reign was supplanted by the Peishwas and the latter by the Gaekwars, and only about a couple or three score years ago Myral Puntdad, of the late Gopalrao Myral, gained his livelihood by dexterity and perseverance, and bought a tottering old house to call his own, and was having it rebuilt, and while the foundation of the house was being dug, all the wealth what Mahmood left fell to Myral Punt's lot, hence the Myral family wallow in wealth.

Mr. P. S. Melvill, for the benefit of the children of the officers of the State army, has, through the agency of Mr. Pope, secured the valuable services of a Mr. Rehling, of Bangalore as schoolmaster for the boys, and Miss Rehling as schoolmistress for the girls.

I have had the pleasure of once meeting Mr. Rehling, and from what little conversation I had, I opine that he is just the man for a place like Baroda, and will soon endear himself to the small men and women of Baroda.

Of rain we have had plenty, and everything looks fresh and green, and fortunately there is no sickness now.

In the purchase of gold in several native cities and the exportation of some chests from Bombay containing gold has enabled the natives to get up a most amusing story which I shall give in my next in its entirety.

The young Gaekwar I see has taken a good deal to horse riding, and is visible almost every evening proceeding towards the race-course, where by the way all the gentry of Camp and City resort for an evening's constitutional.

The school was opened for the officers' children at half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning.

The price of gold is now reduced to rupees twenty-two and a-half.

THE supposed reason why they call a sensational report a "canard" is because one canardly believe it, you know.

THE mother of two sons, twins, met one of the brothers in a field one morning. "Which of you two boys am I speaking to?" asked the mother; "is it you or your brother?" "Why?" inquired the lad, prudently. "Because, if it is your brother I will box his ears." "It is not my brother; it is I." "Then your brother is wearing your coat, for yours had a hole in it." "No, mother, I am wearing my own coat." "Bless me!" cried the mother, looking at him intently, "you are your brother, after all!"

BOMBAY.

CHEATING.—A noted Parsee of bad character, named Jamsetjee Hormusjee, was on Saturday sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper, to an accumulated term of eighteen months' hard labour in the House of Correction, for obtaining different amounts of money, from eight annas to two rupees under false pretences, from seven different parties.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Three cart-drivers, named Moorji Rajoo, Hoosein Emambux, and Sowlia Wittoo, were each fined Rs. 3 on Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for cruelly torturing their bullocks. They were charged at the instance of Messrs. Smith and Nutty, agents to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

ICE FAMINE.—During the last three or four days the Tudor Ice Company have curtailed their supplies of ice. Persons sending for one or two rupees' worth of ice get only a few annas' worth. This sudden change has caused a good deal of surprise and even consternation, and enquiries are being anxiously made when the next ship-load of ice may be expected.

ASSAULT.—A Mahomedan, named Shaik Hoosein Buxoo, was on Saturday fined Rs. 20 by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for assaulting a Marwarree named Tarra Khajah. Rs. 10 of the fine was ordered to be paid to complainant. The assault was committed while the Marwarree was serving a writ of attachment on defendant's property with the aid of the bailiff of the Small Cause Court.

THE CASE OF MAIMING THROUGH JEALOUSY.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, the Pathan named Mahomed Gool Mirza Ahmed, who had maltreated his wife by cutting off her ears and nose on the day previous, was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of a knife to Subroo, girl. The case was remanded for hearing to the 15th instant, pending the recovery of the complainant who is laid up in hospital.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Dhunjee Doongria Street on view of the body of Dadabhoy Rustomjee. Deceased was about 18 years of age. From the evidence adduced it appears that deceased was much depressed in spirits in consequence of his not being able to procure any employment. The following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by administering to himself a dose of narcotic poison."

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—William Bennet, George Austin, and Charles Hall were on Saturday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, with wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board the British barque Bessie H., of which they are articled seamen. Upon the evidence adduced, defendant No. 3 was warned and discharged, and the other two were adjudged guilty and sentenced each to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction. The two prisoners, Bennet and Austin, while being conveyed by the police to the lock-up, met their captain, John McMann, at whose instance they had been charged. Bennet asked the captain if he was satisfied, to which the captain made no reply and walked on heedlessly, when Austin deliberately kicked him. The captain turned round at once, and seized hold of his assailant, and if it had not been for the European police officers who were present in the Court interfering, a terrible *fracas* might have ensued. As it was, a few blows were exchanged between the captain and the two men before the row terminated. The two men, Bennet and Austin, were soon after again charged before the same Magistrate, with assaulting Captain J. McMann, and were sentenced each to two months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

MURDER IN THE NIZAM'S TERRITORY.—On Thursday last at the High Court, Appellate Side, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball and the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, the case the Queen *vs.* Nagoo, son of Govinda, and Sona, son of Haibati, for murder, was disposed of. The two accused, Nagoo and Sona, were tried and convicted at a Court of Criminal Sessions, held at Sholapore on 3rd July last, before Mr. E. Cordeaux, Joint Session Judge of Poona, for having committed murder by causing the death of Rama Wullud Haibati, on or about the 15th March last, at Kowdgaon, a village in the Nizam's territory, and were each sentenced to death, which sentence was subject to confirmation of the High Court. The circumstances of the case are briefly these:—It appears that on the afternoon of a certain day in the end of June last while the deceased Rama was at a *nullah* washing hemp, the two accused as well as the son of the latter accused, named Dajee, and another, set upon him, and cruelly beat him with stones and a club used by accused Sona, fracturing the left arm and both his legs, and when assistance arrived to the rescue of the injured man, whole of the assaulting party decamped. The deceased Rama expired from the effects of the assault the same night. Information was given soon after the occurrence to the patel of the village, who arrested the two accused, but the other two of the party absconded and have not since been found. It appears from the evidence that Nagoo was the deceased's son-in-law, and Sona was the deceased's brother. They were constantly seen quarrelling and fighting in the village about family matters, and on sundry occasions Sona, the brother of the deceased, was heard to have threatened to kill him. Their Lordships, upon carefully reviewing the proceedings of the lower Court, confirmed the sentence of death passed on the accused Sona, son of Haibati, and altered the sentence on the accused Nagoo, son of Govinda, to that of transportation for life.

A CASE OF CHEATING.—A Portuguese, named Angelino Valladares, was on Saturday charged, before the Senior Magistrate, Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, with cheating by dishonestly inducing Ramvullubh Ghassiram, a dealer in hoondies and piece-goods, residing in Kussar Chawl, to deliver to him, the prisoner, a sum of Rs. 450 on or about the 1st May last, and also a sum of Rs. 240 on the 2nd instant. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. The accused on the 1st May last went to the shop of the complainant with a tin box containing a gold wristlet to pledge the same for a sum of Rs. 450. The jewellery was accepted and the amount advanced to the accused, who, however, managed to substitute another tin box containing pieces of lead and rags but similar in its outward appearance to the tin box that contained the gold wristlet, sealed the box, and left the shop. Before the accused made his appearance the second time, the complainant upon certain information he had received became suspicious in the matter, and took the tin box to the Mazagon Police Office, and had it opened in the presence of the Deputy Commissioner and Rao Bahadoor Dajee Gungajee, the head of the reserve police force, when it was found to contain three pieces of lead and some rags. On the accused attempting to defraud the complainant on the second occasion by substitution of another tin box containing iron and lead in a similar manner, Mr. Inspector Raymond was sent for, who, on searching the person of the accused, found another box containing a gold chain and a piece of wristlet set with diamonds, similar in its outward appearance to the box that contained the iron and lead, which the accused had substituted, as on the first occasion. His Worship, after taking some evidence for the prosecution, adjourned the further hearing of the case.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Friday, Aug. 5 (up to 6 a.m.)	0 4	0 0	0 8
Saturday, " 6 do	0 2	0 11	0 3
Sunday, " 7 do	0 1	0 18	0 5
Previously registered	36 71	41 18	37 1
Total up to date ...	36 78	41 47	37 17

FOOTBALL.

A MATCH is arranged for this evening between "the 15" of the Gymkhana Football Club and 20 of the United Football Club. The Bandstand will be the scene of action. The following are—

"THE 15."

Back.

Alban. Roberts.

Half Back.

Hardcastle. Jefferson.

Quarter Back.

Tennent (Capt.) Cooper.

Forwards.

Cartwright. Croft.
Gray. McPherson.
Murray. Pender.
A. Turner. C. Young.
Whitcombe.

The match is certain to be interesting and worth seeing. Play will commence at half-past five, and the Gymkhana men will wear blue and white jerseys.

THE GLEE SOCIETY'S CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

THE Glee Society intend to give a Concert at the Town Hall on Thursday evening next at the fashionable hour of nine o'clock. This society enjoys the greatest popularity, and is justly appreciated by the music-loving residents of Bombay whose name is legion. The advertisement of the forthcoming Concert appears to-day for the first time, and we learn that several new songs, duets, and glees will be produced on Thursday evening next, so that we may fairly look forward to a very pleasant entertainment on that evening.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 3rd inst.

Read Government Resolution No. 1054, dated 21st July, directing the addition of a condition to the lease to be granted to the Trustees for 23¾ acres of land at Hog Island, to the effect that Government may resume the land if, during the 5 years for which it is to be leased, a public necessity for so doing shall arise.

RESOLUTION.—Government should be informed that on further consideration the Trustees find that they do not require either the land referred to or that granted in Government Resolution No. 1420, dated 25th November 1874.

Read report by the Chief Engineer, dated 26th July, on the effect of removing sand in large quantities from Back Bay.

RESOLUTION—Recorded.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 12th July, submitting an offer by Bhicajee Canjeebhoy Kandallawalla, to purchase 111 square yards of land on Apollo Reclamation, facing the Colaba Causeway, at Rs. 20 per square yard.

Read report by Land Committee. They consider that the price offered is too low and that the offer should be refused.

RESOLUTION.—The offer should be declined.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 31st July, forwarding for the sanction of the Trustees an order appointing Mr. T. P. H. Jones to officiate as a first-class pilot from 1st July until further orders, vice Mr. Lowsby on leave.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution No. 1074, dated 25th July, sanctioning the reduction of the wharfage fee on opium to 8 annas per chest, and ordering that a copy of the papers in connection therewith be forwarded to the Government of India.

Government Resolution No. 784, dated 25th May, forwarding certain correspondence furnished by the Government of India regarding the measurement of native craft.

The Harbour and Pilotage Committee have decided that the existing rules should not be interfered with, and an intimation to that effect has been made to Government.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT WEEK TO 1ST AUGUST.

10	vessels piloted into Harbour.	
11	" "	out of do.
2	"	transported.

Bombay Port Trust Engineer's Office, Bombay 26th July 1876.

Memo No. 1083-38.

From the Chief Engineer to the Secretary.

His No. 1499 of 19th November 1875.

As requested in Trustees' Resolution No. 281, dated 18th November 1875, I beg to state that, in my opinion the effect of removing such large quantities from Back Bay would be that the holes would be refilled by deposits from the sea. These deposits would either be sand from the water in suspension, or sand washed up from the bottom seaward of the excavations; probably from both. The present slope of the foreshore is the result of the action of the waves and winds and is not likely to change; it is 1 in 50 at low water mark, and rather flatter elsewhere, and so long as this action continues the foreshore will be maintained as it is now.

The amount of sand held in suspension in the water is small; last December I had experiments made to ascertain how much it was, and Dr. Lyon, F.C.S., Chemical Analyser to Government, was good enough to give me the results. A man waded out till he was in 3 feet of water, he then put an empty bottle 2½ feet under water and drew the cork. This was done at low water and high water of the 4th December 1875, and 7th January, 1876; the results were—

1st time at h. w. sediment 1-20 grains per gallon
2nd do. do. at 1-21 do.
1st do. do. l. w. 1-30 do.
2nd do. do. do. 2-85. do.

the average of which is 2·79 or one part by weight of sand in twenty-five thousand parts by weight of water.

This perhaps does not give one much notion of its quantity, and I do not happen to have beside me much information on the subject. I notice, however, that in the Mississippi at Vicksburg it is 1/600 in the dry season and 1/2000 in the rains; in the Nile 1/400 in the dry season and 1/1000 in the rains.

I had some tidal observations made, from which it would appear that not only does the flood current fill the bay from the southward, but that for the greater part of the time the ebb also runs north when it gets outside of Malabar Point, so that it is not probable any deposit comes from the northward, neither is it likely to come in quantity from the southward as the harbour itself lies as an open trap between Back Bay and the Keim sands. It can therefore only be from the small quantity deposited from the seawater as above mentioned.

There is not a great depth of sand altogether in Back Bay anywhere. I have a series of borings made along the beach; these show only 2 to 3 feet and underneath is mud; the annexed sketch shows what was found in each case. The upper 18 ins. of sand is clean, the next mixed with mud and then mud predominates. At one place 100 yards off the Church Gate Station, a reef of white coral was met with, 12 ins. under the sand.

The contractor for the last reclamation made in the Back Bay informs me that he has taken 1,70,000 cubic yards, during the last 2½ years, from the sands in front of his contract, which included 1,400 yards of frontage; this was done at the rate of one to two thousand cubic yards per week; about 9 inches only of the surface was removed at a time, and he says the holes were filled up again in 3 or 4 days in the monsoons and 3 or 4 weeks in the fair weather, the heavier seas of the former period no doubt stirring up the bottom outside and restoring the foreshore slope quicker than at the calm period.

THOMAS ORMI-TON,
Chief Engineer.

THE FULLER CASE: MR. FULLER'S ACCOUNT.

IN a letter to the *Delhi Gazette*, dated 2nd August, Mr. Fuller gives the following account of the circumstances of his case:—

A few days prior to the happening of the event which has formed the subject of His Lordship's minute I may state that, preparatory to my family taking their usual evening drive, the conveyance, a waggonnette, was led up to the door by my coachman alone who was holding the horse's head, whilst my family were trying to enter the seats behind the driving box. My wife, who was then in a very delicate state of health, had got in and was about seating herself, when the coachman suddenly letting go the horse's head came round to put the steps up; the animal started off causing my wife to lose her equilibrium, and she was falling bodily out head foremost, but was fortunately saved by a young gentleman standing below waiting to get in. As she was tumbling out, he stopped her career by thrusting her back on to the seat, and thus prevented what otherwise might have been a lamentable accident. Seeing how narrowly my wife had escaped from either death or severe bodily injury, I there and then gave strict injunctions to the coachman never to bring the trap to the door without being accompanied by a syce who was on all occasions to assist my family in, close the door and put up the steps. This order, however, I regret to say, was systematically disobeyed, and on the Sunday morning, on which the sad results occurred, the syce was again not at his post. I grew angry with the coachman and insisted upon the man's immediate attendance; after repeated calling he was aroused from his sleep and appeared half naked with a "dhotie" about his loins and a blanket about his head; when questioned as to his absence, instead of expressing regret he grew insolent and began shewing himself on various pretexts, one of which was that he was saddling a horse at the time, although his drowsy appearance showed unmistakably that the man had just awoke from his sleep. This naturally irritated me, and with my gloved and unclosed hand I struck him a couple of slaps over the face and head; he thereupon became more insolent, when with a view to abate the nuisance I clutched at the blanket on his head but found I had seized his hair. I gave this a slight twich, and the man either fell or sat on the ground. Immediately he fell he got up and bolted away at a sharp pace into the compound opposite my house. I jumped into my trap and drove to church. Whilst passing the compound of the house into which the man had run, my family saw him seated behind an out-house yelling out lustily that he had been struck and would go to the Magistrate's Court. Nothing more transpired, and I gave the circumstance no further thought: when suddenly during service a friend stepped in and touching me on the shoulder whispered in my ears that I had better look out as the man who I struck on his way was being conveyed to the Thanna by his friends, who said he was dying. I pooh-poohed the whole affair, remarking to my friend that the fellow must be scheming, telling him, however, that so soon as service was over I should see to the matter. Immediately the service concluded I drove to the Police station and found to my surprise that my friend's suspicions were not groundless, for to my horror and astonishment I found the man said to be dead in the Thanna stretched out on a charpoy; feeling assured, however, that there could possibly have been nothing in my conduct which could have brought about such an event, and suspecting foul play, I set the ladies of my family down and proceeded at once to get medical attendance, driving to Dr. Taylor's, the Superintendent of the Jail, the nearest medical man, but finding him engaged, drove to the Civil Surgeon's, Dr. Christison; he too was away from home; I then proceeded to the Magistrate, Mr. Simson, who referred me to Mr. Leeds, the then officiating Magistrate. I drove on to this gentleman's house and reported to him the whole circumstance, mentioning in detail everything that had occurred, disguising or reserving nothing. Mr. Leeds took down my statement, and within two hours after this the police were at my house and made the usual local enquiry, when matters were to what they knew. At this enquiry a most significant fact came out that the syce after escaping from my compounds had met with a fall in the next. The above I may say is a correct account of the whole of the circumstances preceding the death of the syce,—from a perusal of which it will be seen that within at least half an hour after the man's demise I had myself reported every circumstance connected with the assault to the District Magistrate, that within an hour and a half after this the Police had taken up the case, made the local enquiry and taken the evidence of nearly every one they thought likely to throw any light upon the subject, proving most conclusively that *there could* not and *did* not been any attempt on my part either to suppress or disguise any of the facts, but that these facts were elicted as they really and truly occurred.

The foregoing will show that so far as the force or violence used towards this servant went it was very slight indeed, that, in fact, it was of such a nature as no one would for a moment hesitate to use, that it was inflicted simply by way of chastisement without the slightest knowledge or intention of causing either hurt or death, which was neither foreseen, expected, nor intended. It is evident that the moment the man fell he sprang to his legs and escaped with all haste into another compound, from whence he was heard threatening me with the pains and penalties of the law. The medical evidence conclusively proved that, though the man died from rupture of the spleen, that organ was in so

£950,000*l*. It is interesting to observe how little fluctuation there is in this country, where silver coins are simply tokens, as compared with the fluctuations in the other large countries of Europe. The figures quoted seem to show that a little over 1,000,000*l*. per annum is retained in England for replacing the coinage and for purposes of manufacture. These figures tally on the whole with those supplied for the Bank of England as to the amount of new coins issued, and with the estimate formed of the amount of silver used for manufacturing purposes in the United Kingdom. The consumption of silver in manufactures in the United Kingdom may be estimated at about 600,000*l*., as will be shown in a subsequent paragraph.

REST OF EUROPE

With regard to the movements of silver in the remaining countries of Europe, it is impossible to ascertain any particulars. Neither from Holland nor from Belgium have statistics on this head been supplied. As to Holland your Committee have to regret that they are almost without any information, no answers to the questions with regard to imports or exports, or stocks held by the banks having been made in reply to the questions put by the Foreign Office. The cessation of the coinage of silver for account of individuals, which has been described, must certainly have tended to reduce the amount of importations, and to induce Holland to buy less than she previously has done. The absence of information from Holland is the more to be regretted, as her trade with her Eastern possessions, where there is an exclusive silver currency, renders her position peculiarly interesting, as being in many respects analogous to that of the United Kingdom.

As to Belgium, Mr. Lumley writes:—"No reliable information can be obtained with reference to the amount of the precious metals exported from or imported into Belgium." Indeed, "the returns of the trade in precious metals have been omitted for sometime past from the account of the general movement of Belgian commerce, as the declarations made at the Custom House were evidently incorrect and incomplete." But Mr. Lumley makes some important remarks on the view taken as to the state of the silver circulation in Belgium at this moment. He writes: "It is a curious fact that since the relative depreciation of the value of silver, far from there being any complaint of a plethora of that metal in Belgium, there has been more than once reason to fear that the amount in the country was not sufficient for the demands of the circulation. The amount of silver coined by Belgium amounts to about half a milliard of francs (20,000,000*l*.); but in the month of March last, the stock of silver in the National Bank was only 30,415 000 francs (1 200,000*l*.), in 5 franc pieces, on a total cash balance of more than 130,000,000 francs."

He further quotes Monsieur Malou, the Belgian Premier and Minister of Finance, as having stated in an official document that "notwithstanding the enormous amount of silver money produced before the adoption of of the limitation of the coinage of silver by the Latin Monetary Union, it is not superabundant, and that it is neither depreciated, nor suspected, in the general opinion, notwithstanding the relative depreciation of the metal constituting it; whereas, if there were any excess beyond the wants of the circulation, or any doubt or moral discredit existed with regard to it, either of those causes would suffice to cause the silver coinage to flow into the coffers of the banks."

M. Malou thus uses a similar argument to that used by M. Camphausen in Germany, in pointing to the rate at which the precious metals flow into the coffers of the banks as an index of the stock of those metals in the hands of the public. It is a fair inference from this argument that no surplus supplies are likely to come upon the market from Belgium.

From Switzerland no information as to the imports of silver could be obtained, but the bulk of the operations in silver in Switzerland, as in the remaining countries of Europe which have not been enumerated, is not sufficient to have any important bearing on the general question.

THE EAST (EXCLUSIVE OF INDIA).

Turning from Europe to the East (exclusive of India) it is, of course, impossible to obtain any complete information.

With regard to China and Japan, a memorandum was furnished by Messrs. Matheson & Co., giving the estimates of the amount of silver shipped to China and Japan. These estimates apply not to British trade exclusively, but to returns from all quarters.

It appears that the amount of silver imported into China and Japan in the four years 1872 to 1875, was about 7,400,000*l*. In the four previous years the amount was 5 000,000*l*.

The increased import of silver into China and Japan does not seem to have been caused by any diminution in the imports of manufactured goods, as during the last four years the exports from the United Kingdom to China were larger than they had been in the previous four years. It is probable that this increased import of silver to the East has been due to theamounts supplied from the western territories of the United States, which exceeded a million sterling in each of the three years 1873—1875.

China and Japan must accordingly be placed on the list of countries who have absorbed silver during the last four years, for an amount of about 7,500,000*l*.

With regard to some other countries in the East, some information is supplied by the statistics of the Indian Government. The *exports* of silver from India have been deducted in the calculations made as to the amount absorbed by India itself; they amounted for the four years between 1872 and 1875, to about 6,000,000*l*. So much of this amount as was sent back to Europe, or was sent to China, has been already accounted for, being included in the imports of those countries. A further amount represents simply a movement of bullion between India and some neighbouring regions, such as the Persian Gulf. But a considerable balance was actually distributed elsewhere, Ceylon and Mauritius especially having received large sums. It would appear that about half of the total [illegible] absorbed in these two countries, and an [illegible] of at least 3,000,000*l*. must be added in respect of Eastern countries other than India, China, and Japan, to the aggregate amount taken off the silver market during the last four years.

UNITED STATES.

It remains to ascertain the amount retained by the United States during the same period. On the one hand, it is necessary to recall the amount produced, and on the other, the amount exported, or rather the excess of exports over imports. The difference represents the amount retained for use in the United States.

The approximate figures appear to be as follows:

	£
Produce of the United States, between 1872—1875	26,300,000
Excess of exports over imports during the same period	18,700 000
Balance of production retained.....	£. 7,600,000

THE MOBILISATION OF OUR ARMY.

(*The World.*)

We are now making our first attempt at reducing to some sort of order the mass of armed men who compose the military forces of the country. If this scheme, as Mr. Hardy with the most perfect fairness allowed, is only tentative and subject to alteration and improvement, we certainly should judge with some leniency the work of its framers. Like the Israelites of old, they were compelled to make bricks without straw. They laboured under a disadvantage not generally shared by the public, for they actually knew all the component parts of a really mobile army, and were only too well aware of the hopeless nature of the task they were called upon to fulfil. For mobilisation, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, means to render mobile or movable, whereas anything less mobile than the two corps which are now assembled in the neighbourhood of Aldershot and Salisbury, it is impossible to conceive. They actually could not change their position for one day's march, being utterly destitute of everything that conduces to mobility.

Thus the new system, which this year will prove very inexpensive, must be held to have rather a negative than a positive value. It will not show the country what we have in the way of defensive organisation, but will prove very clearly what we have not.

Considering that the number of battalions available for the defence of our shores from a foreign enemy were sufficient to form something like nineteen army corps, it must be allowed that the framers of the scheme could not be considered over-ambitious when they hoped to place only eight in the field. Yet our eight corps may be truly described as a grand army of asterisks.

Everything is laid down in the *Army List* that is necessary to form them, but it happens unfortunately that, like Mark Tapley's city in the wilds of America, they 'are not built yet.' Possibly there was a covert satire in calling out the 2nd and 5th corps this year, the former showing what the latter might grow into. If the public would only realise the condition of the helpless infant of Salisbury as compared with its more mature brother of Aldershot. The poor 5th corps will present a lamentable spectacle that should excite the compassion of the nation. Devoid of artillery except one solitary battery that will make its way from South Wales, and should be tendered cared for as the only specimen of its class; utterly destitute of engineers; innocent alike of pontoon troop, telegraph section, and field-park; without a skeleton of an ammunition column,—it will be as unlike a full grown army corps as the most cruel invader could possibly desire. Let us trust that it may have some occult international value. The militia of Longford, of Wexford, and of Louth may mix with those of Devon, of Oxford, and of Shropshire, and the whole may acquire a knowledge of metropolitan acuteness and intelligence by association with the King's and Queen's own Tower Hamlets. But small as the expense will be, an ultra-economist might possibly ask what was the use of bringing militia from all parts of Ireland to meet the gallant denizens of the Tower districts on the healthy downs of Wiltshire, and why they should come such a distance to form a corps that was destitute of all that really constitutes an army. But the ultra-economist would be annihilated by the great negative moral lesson which this concentration conveys. If the poor 5th corps is in this forlorn condition, whose fault is it? Will the ultra-economist undertake to defend the country with less than eight corps? And if not, let him look to his own conscience for an answer to the question. One swallow does not make a spring, and the country will do well if it awakes to the fact that the concentration of a number of militia battalions and yeomanry regiments on the Salisbury Downs will not constitute an army, and that even the assembling of 30,000 Volunteers in Hyde Park may not produce any marked political effect upon the nations of the Continent.

If this first attempt at so-called mobilisation enlightens the country in this respect, the expenditure will not have been incurred in vain. It is high time that England began to realise the really helpless condition for practical action of the large masses of armed men that in case of emergency might stand forth in defence of her shores. We have been so happily spared all the horrors of war near our own homes that it is difficult to instil into the ordinary Englishman military facts that are apparent to the simplest continental mind. That large bodies of infantry require a proportion of at least three guns to every thousand men; that small-arms and guns alike require supplies of ammunition; that bodies of men must be fed; and that food necessitates transport and organisation for its collection and distribution, although logical facts, do not come aptly home to us in this peaceful island. We have not been accustomed to see the long lines of wagons extending for miles and miles in the rear of advancing legions, and the endless trains of tumbrils that work in support of the artillery of an army in the field. To the average Englishman the march-past of twenty thousand Volunteers at a Brighton Review conveys an idea of irresistible power, and he has but weak notions of the utter futility of such a force if unprovided with all those adjuncts that turn battalions into an army, and without which on service they must soon become a starving and demoralised mob. If for nothing else, in this respect the mobilisation of this year will prove a useful lesson. But there is another moral that all may well take to heart.

When the mobilisation scheme first appeared, its cardinal blot was at once seized upon. The country had for some years past been indoctrinated with political ideas which were too evidently impracticable. The theory of non-intervention in continental affairs had been carried to an impossible extreme, and England had been taught that she need care for nothing but the defence of her own shores. The magnitude of the possessions that form the British Empire, and the responsibility that this power involved, had been lost sight of in a selfish and petty policy against which the good sense of the country at last suddenly revolted. But unfortunately the mobilisation scheme was framed upon the view of the past rather than of the present. It laid down on paper a plan for bringing together, for purpos s of home-defence, the heterogeneous military systems of the country, but it ignored the fact that the country might require an offensive army, and that this contingency would completely break up the whole new scheme of organisation. Nor did it take into account how much more probable it was, judging from the past history of England, that troops might be required for offensive action abroad than for defensive action at home. Certainly no one dreamt at that time that we should so soon be confronted by a European crisis that in its very nature must bring this truth most forcibly home to us. But England has a peculiar habit of never completing any practical improvement all at once. We drift into perfection by slow degrees, and prefer the safety of a cautious advance to the economy of more sudden changes. If the reign of the present War Minister has not been marked by striking novelties, it has certainly been free from the attempt to conceal our military deficiencies, or to bolster up any system merely because it has emanated from the War Office.

No greater proof of this impartiality could have been shown than the calling out of the 5th corps at Salisbury; and it must not be forgotten that the 5th, 7th, and 8th corps are all in an equally inefficient condition. It may be a question whether it would not have been wiser to really mobilise our regular army before attempting to deal with the militia combined.

The mixing up of militia and regulars is a question that will bear considerable discussion. In war the strength of the military chain is only equal to its weakest link, and highly-trained troops lose half their power when acting in conjunction with regiments of inferior quality. No force has proved itself more useful than the militia. This little half-trained army has ever been ready to do our garrison duties when any emergency has called for the services of the regulars away from our own country. They have even voluntarily undertaken duties that were not in the bond of their agreement. But the attempt to reckon upon them as equal to regular troops is both unjust and absurd. If a cheaply-organised force, only drilled for one month in the year, can be made equal to regular troops, we should be foolish indeed to maintain the latter at such a vast expense, and Mr. Holms's argument in favour of local forces for India would really have some plea of reason. That the the degree of efficiency which is reached by the militia in their month's training is highly creditable to the force, every one must allow; but to attempt to pit them in equal numbers, or when acting in the open field, against the highly-organised troops of the Continent, would be impolitic and unfair. It therefore becomes a question whether a separate organisation for the mobilisation of regular and auxiliary troops might not be an improvement upon the present system. We could then rest content with a less degree of mobility for the latter, and might employ them in larger numbers in previously selected defensive positions. In the new scheme the exclusion of the Volunteers from all but pure garrison duty, in case of invasion, was justly unpopular with that force. The concentration of large bodies of combined militia and volunteers in previously intrenched positions would have entailed a very limited amount of transport. An extension of the number of those useful volunteer guns of position, which might be multiplied almost indefinitely throughout the country by a very little encouragement, would supply artillery for the intrenchments, and we might then really mobilise our four corps of regulars, and place them upon a footing of immediate readiness for either offence or defence. But the present experiment cannot fail to have a practically useful result. It will show us all the weaknesses of the present system, and the poverty of our resources in artillery, cavalry, engineers, and administrative departments. Mr. Hardy has assured the country that he will in no way attempt to conceal defects; and his careful and unbiassed investigation relative to be much-vexed recruiting question last year may well give us confidence in his fairness and impartiality.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH."—JULY 15.

THE End of the London Season.—Disappointment.

The Sort of Rain Vivisectionists want.—Cats and dogs.

The Best School of Cookery.—The Office of a City Accountant.

Query for Geographical Bees.—Should the women of Montenegro be spoken of as Montenegresses?

Advice to those who accept drapts upon bankers from the reckless and impecunious.—"Don't count your cheques until they are cashed."

"ON HOSPITABLE THOUGHTS INTENT."

Mr.——. "Don't you think, Love, that you'd better give them a longer invitation than a week?"

Mrs.——. "My Love! *They'd all come!*"

"THALASSA! THALASSA!!"

Brown (to the old family servant). "There, nurse! What do you think of it?"

Old nurse (she came from West Suffolk, and had never seen the sea). "Lor', Mr. Charles, do it allus keep a muddlin' abeaout like that?"

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

Not long ago there was a discussion as to the suitability of the names given to Her Majesty's ships. If the discussion had extended to the fitness of the names of officers, *Mr. Punch* would not, perhaps, have had the pleasure of congratulating a Mr. James Tremble on his appointment as Staff Surgeon to the *Terror*!

S. AND B.

Or the Shindy at the Sign of "The Laurel." As narrated by a very vulgar Bystander to a Fellow-Philistine.

You know, my dear William, that house at the foot of the two-headed Hill?

Well, a-passing it late t'other night I dropped in for a sweet little mill.

Leastways, when I call it a mill, I should say that it ended in jaw.

And no doubt the P. R. would pooh-pooh it as nothing but lingo and law.

It isn't a Pub I much patronise. Rather too uppish for me.

The landlord's a chap called A. Poller—the poet's peculiar L. V.

It's a sort of a Swell House-of-Call for your Bards, Critics, Artists, and such—

The noisest parties I know when they've once had a little too much.

They give theirselves uppercrust airs, and look down upon pewter and beer;

A stuff they call Nectar's their "tap;" never tried it myself, Bill—no fear!

But judging by what I have seen of the fruits of the liquor, I think

A chap don't lose very much who eschews that particular drink.

It appears that a couple of parties, we'll call 'em for short S. and B.

(It stands for a blend that they love) had been making a little too free

With—I'd rather not give it a name, Bill—*they* call it poetic *afflatus*,

Folks would use plainer English, no doubt, if it came over the cheaper *of our statues*.

In what's called a "pseudonymous" way, I made out, it had been an old quarrel.

For B. had thought fit to suggest that the singing of S. was immoral;

While S., who is well up in insects, had hit on the neat tit-for-tat,

Of holding up B. to the public as only a sort of *B. flat*!

Lor'! how they pitched into each other—*language*, you'll please understand,

For Poets, like Females, in shines make more use of the tongue than the hand.

In fact, B. and S. in their battle reminded *this* party, for one,

Of a couple of Billingsgate fish-fags a-slanging each other for fun.

The names they exchanged I'd not mention in hearing of persons polite.

For poetical cursing and swearing beats Gate slanging clean out o'sight.

Then they gogged each other's worst lines, and if poetrys all such as theirs,

"From being a Bard Lord deliver us!" ought to be one of our prayers.

For it seems that the sum and the substance of what they call "glorious song"

Is meanings amazingly weak put in language uncommonly strong.

But at last, when I thought that the shindy *must* end in the punching of heads,

They took and they called in the lawyers to settle the case in fists' steads;

Which of course it was nuts to the bar-chaps, and didn't they spoke fun and chaff!

Out of love-letters read in full Court 'Arry 'Awkins ne'er got such a laugh.

Well, so far as I twigged it, the verdict was, "Bad as are B. and his verse,

Mr. S. and his Songs and his slanging are *one and a half per cent.* worse."

Though I must say if *I* had been called on to sum up the rights of the pother,

My tip would have been "Pot and Kettle—six one and half-dozen the other."

Bill, my boy, you will never find *me* liquor up at the sign of "The Laurel,"

Nor try that A. Poller's best bitters which beats gin at breeding a quarrel.

The tap of Parnassus be blowed! if it oversets stomach and brain.

As bad as the best Hamburgh Sherry, and worse than petro eum Champagne.

I always ranked poets as duffers, but blest if I thought them such muffs

As to cry "Stinking fish!" in that fashion, in chaff taking refuge from cuffs.

But if B and S. and their brethern would trust to Philistine's advising.

They'd cover their sewerage up out of sight, after deodorising.

They may tell us that *that's* the manure for poetry's lilies and ros's,

What I know is, that all who go *that* way keep handkerchiefs held to their noses.

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